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issippi. He wrote the work from the viewpoint of an advocate, if not a partisan, of the cause of the South. The first part discusses slavery at the time of the formation of the Constitution, and the subsequent history of that question as found in some of the principal political events with which it was connected: for example, the Acquisition of Louisiana, the Missouri Question, the Annexation of Texas, the Lincoln and Douglas Debates, the Insurrection of John Brown, the Secession, and the War and its Purposes. Though written in the spirit of a champion of a cause, these chapters are on the whole done calmly, and with an evident attempt to present the case fairly. The second part, concerning the legislative history of reconstruction, is mainly composed of extracts from the debates in Congress on that question. A great many of them do not make pleasant reading. Passion, partisanship, and the desire of the triumphant majority to impose its will upon the defeated states, is very strongly in evidence. We realize that there is a great gap, indeed, between what the extremists among the majority in Congress intended to accomplish through their reconstruction proposals, and what has really happened since the states of the South were restored to their position as self-governing commonwealths. A milder and more forgiving attitude, together with more moderate measures regarding Negro suffrage, would have led to a much earlier healing of the wounds of the war, to a much more rapid rehabilitation of the South, and in the long run would have proved more beneficial to the Freedmen.

While the volume does not give us adequate history of either of the two great facts with which it deals, it does furnish us with a calm and able account of important phases from an important viewpoint.

Indian History of the Modoc War and the Causes that Led to It. By Jeff. C. Riddle, the Son of Winema (The Heroine of the Modoc War). San Francisco. D. Moses, 1914. Pp. 295.

This story of Modoc War of 1873 in the Lava Beds of Northern California is told by the son of a Modoc woman and her white husband, both of whom served as interpreters for the government officials in the peace councils with the Indians. It is written with great sincerity and impartiality, and is another incontestable proof that the white man's treatment of the Indian was not always of a Christian character. The Modoc Indians tried to live peacefully with the whites from the time of the latter's first entrance into their country. They did not perform any hostile acts until 1873, largely on account of the wisdom of their chief, Captain Jack. In 1869 the tribe was removed by the Government to

the Klamath Reservation in Oregon; but being mistreated by the Klamath Indians, they left the reservation the following year and returned to their former home in California. Here they lived peacefully until late in 1872, when soldiers were sent to take them back to the Klamath Reservation. After several small skirmishes, an effort was made to settle the affair by the appointment of three peace commissioners, Colonel A. B. Meacham, Rev. Dr. Thomas, and General E. R. S. Canby. Two or three meetings were held, but on April 11th, Canby and Dr. Thomas were treacherously killed by the Indians, and Colonel Meacham was saved only by the bravery of Winema, the mother of the author of this book. The Indians then fled from the soldiers. Dissensions arose in the camp of the refugees and they separated into two or three bands. Four braves who had taunted Captain Jack into killing the peace commissioners, surrendered to the Government, and were given posts as scouts to trail their fellow tribesmen. The whole tribe was soon rounded up and taken to Fort Klamath, where four of the chiefs were tried and hanged. The war was thus ended.

Mention is made in this volume of a Judge Roseborough, apparently a Catholic, who was a good friend of the Indians and assisted them on several occasions.
